

70967 to 70993—Continued.

70992. *EURYA CHINENSIS* R. Br. Theaceae.

No. 971. En route from Sunfung to Lungnan, Kiangsi Province. December 18, 1926. *Inkberry*. A very ornamental evergreen shrub with small, dentate leaves of tough texture and small white, drooping fragrant flowers which are borne along the whole length of the branches. Although not striking, this shrub should make a pleasing ornament. It grows well on poor dry soil.

70993. (Undetermined.)

No. 974. Near Shinkwaantung. December 23, 1926. A shrub 2 to 3 meters high, with fine foliage, which grows well on poor soil. It produces bright-red berries in terminal cymes.

70994. *CUCURBITA MOSCHATA* Duchesne. Cucurbitaceae. **Cushaw.**

From San Remo, Italy. Seeds presented by Dr. Mario Calvino. Received March 9, 1927.

A locally developed variety.

70995 to 70997. *SOLANUM* spp. Solanaceae.

From Reading, England. Tubers obtained from Sutton & Sons, through William Stuart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 15, 1927.

70995. *SOLANUM ETUBEROSUM* Lindl.

A wild Chilean potato, closely resembling the cultivated potato.

70996. *SOLANUM MAGLIA* Schlecht.

A wild potato, native to Chile, with oblong tubers about an inch and a half long.

For previous introduction see No. 57219.

70997. *SOLANUM TUBEROSUM* L.

English-grown tubers.

70998. (Undetermined.)

From Jala, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received March 12, 1927.

No. 1122. January 21, 1927. An ornamental tropical tree with large dark-green leaves and bright-red velvety fruits, the size and shape of a horse-chestnut, which split open and reveal crimson seeds each with a golden-yellow aril.

70999. *HEDYSARUM SEMENOWII* Regel and Herd. Fabaceae.

From Ottawa, Canada. Seeds presented by J. Adams, botanist, Central Experimental Farm. Received March 10, 1927.

An erect hardy herbaceous perennial with purplish flowers. Native to Turkestan.

For previous introduction see No. 42193.

71000 to 71016. *FRAGARIA* spp. Rosaceae. **Strawberry.**

From Caen, Calvados, France. Plants presented by Roland Chapron. Received January 3, 1927.

French strawberry varieties.

71000. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Général de Castelnau.

71001. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Louis Gauthier.

71002. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Ministre Henry Cheron.

71000 to 71016—Continued.

71003. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Pie X.

71004. *FRAGARIA* sp.

President Poincaré.

71005. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Princesse Marie Clotilde.

71006. *FRAGARIA* sp.

St. Fiacre.

71007. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Soleil d'Austerlitz.

71008. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Suavis.

71009. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Belle Alliance.

71010. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Tardive de Leopold.

71011. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Empéreur du Maroc.

71012. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Emp. Nicolas.

71013. *FRAGARIA* sp.

HatIVES de Caen.

71014. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Mme. Moutot.

71015. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Reine Louise.

71016. *FRAGARIA* sp.

Ville de Caen.

71017. *NYPA FRUTICANS* Wurmbr. **Phoenixaceae. Nipa palm.**

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by S. Youngberg, Director of Agriculture. Received January 3, 1927.

From an economic standpoint, this palm is one of the most important in the Philippines. It occurs along tidal streams throughout the archipelago and thrives only in brackish swamps. The *nipa*, as it is called, has a stout creeping underground stem, and the pinnate leaves, which are in erect clusters, are 23 feet or more in length. The flat fruits, 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, are crowded in a large round head which is borne on a special erect stalk. The juice obtained by cutting this stalk just below the fruiting head is a source of sugar and alcohol. Probably 85 per cent of the 3,000,000 gallons of proof alcohol produced annually in the Philippines comes from the *nipa* palm. The leaves are extensively used for thatching and for making baskets and mats, and the immature seeds are boiled in sugar to form a confection. In addition to the above the tree is also a pleasing ornamental.

For previous introduction see No. 57940.

71018. *CASTANOPSIS TRIBULOIDES* (J. E. Smith) A. DC. **Fagaceae. Evergreen chinquapin.**

From Maymyo, Burma, India. Seeds presented by C. E. Parkinson, Forest Botanist. Received January 3, 1927.

An evergreen chinquapin from the subtropical Himalayas, with small narrow leaves and solitary nuts. The tree is usually 40 to 60 feet high. The bark is said to yield a relatively large amount of tannin.